

Contents

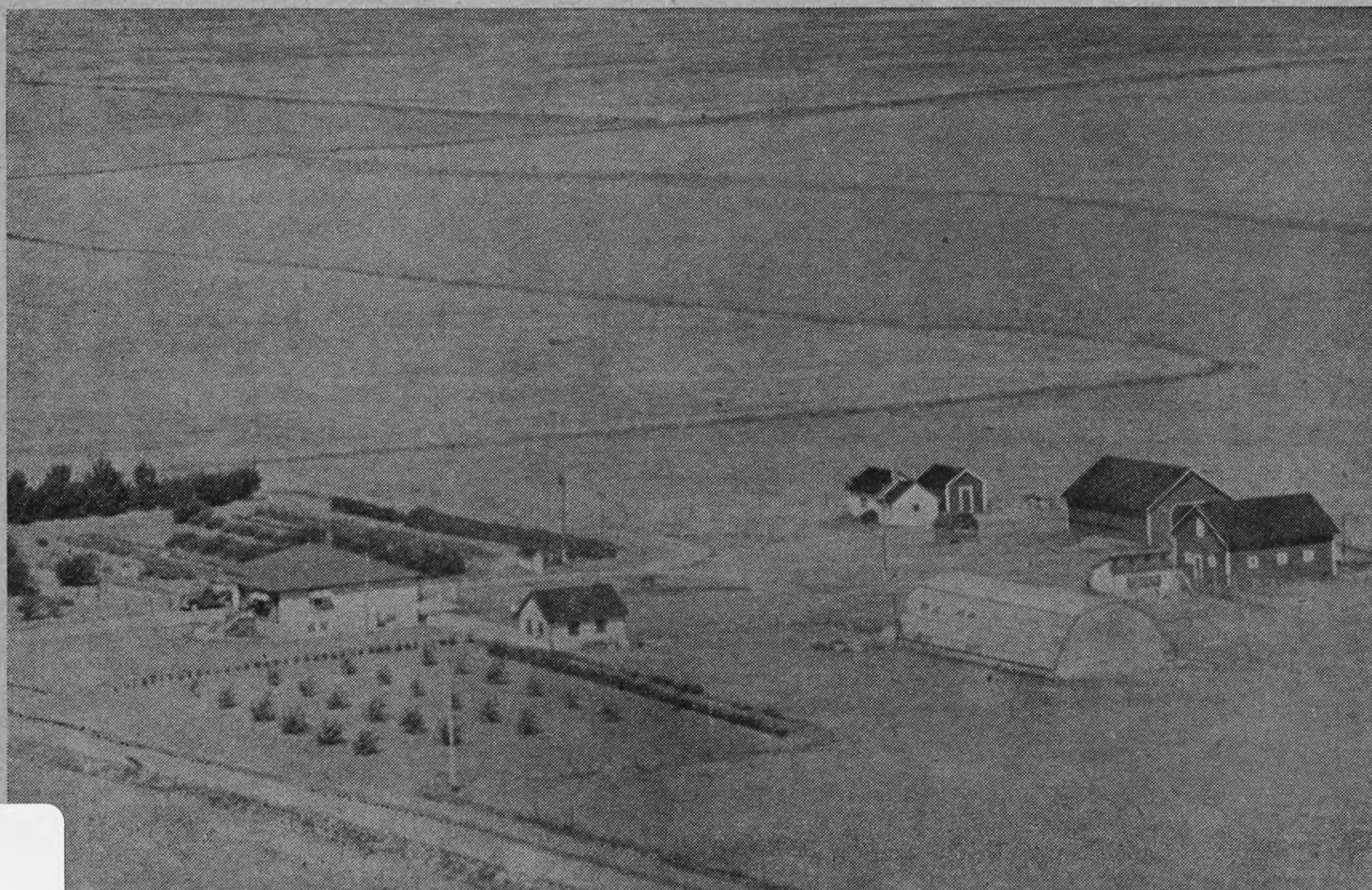
PRESIDENT'S REPORT	3
EGG MARKETING	4
THE LATEST MOVE	4
F.W.U.A. SECTION	5
MORE BARGAINING	6
ACROSS SECRETARY'S DESK	7
VETERANS	7
RAIL GRADING	8
AS I SEE IT	8
FARM SETTING	9
BANFF COURSE	10
KEEPING LOCALS	10
WE MUST PARTICIPATE	10
F.U.A. RECORD KEEPING	12
CROP INSURANCE	14
BANK LOANS	15
FARMERS' DESTINY	16
STABILIZATION BOARD	17
CAR INSURANCE AGENTS	18
DEL'S ROUNDUP	19
F.W.U.A. HI-LITES	20
FREIGHT RATES	23
JUDGING HANDICRAFTS	23
OPEN FORUM	25

THE ORGANIZED FARMER

April, 1958

No. 4, XVII

Family Farm — Warner — F.U.A. Jr. President



GEORGE J. BARNES

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President's Report

This report is being dictated before the vote in the federal election, and as a result I have no information as to who will form the next government. I have been pleased to note the attention that agriculture has received during the campaign. Regardless of who is elected, farm organizations, including the F.U.A. will be making strong representations to the new government in regard to a number of matters.

The utilization of surplus foodstuffs is a problem of first importance. Farm people of Canada cannot maintain fair prices, even with government help, unless we can devise ways and means of moving surplus food off the normal market. The people of Canada must decide whether we are to go into a program of restricted production, and only produce what can be sold at a profit or whether we are go-

ing to use our surplus food to assist the unfortunate people who do not have enough to eat. The latter alternative has the wholehearted support of farm people but they can't do it alone.

Closely associated with the problem of surplus utilization is the plight of the grain producer at the present time. He is beset with unfair foreign competition, rapidly rising costs, gradually lowering prices, and restricted delivery of the grain that he is able to grow. He cannot much longer survive these conditions. Not only is he suffering from severe economic pressure at the present time, but he also presents a hazard to the livestock producers of Canada. There is a real danger that as long as grain production is in such a sorry state that the switch from grain to livestock may be too rapid, with consequent loss to both those who have made the switch and those who were already established in the livestock business. A good program of surplus disposal, plus deficiency payments to our grain producers, is called for at the present time and we have a very excellent case to put before government. The

(Continued on page 6)

The Organized Farmer

Editor A. W. PLATT

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EDITORIALS

Egg Marketing

All farm people will welcome the announcement of the Hon. Mr. Halmrast, Minister of Agriculture, that another plebiscite will be held on the Egg Marketing Plan this year. The provincial government is to be highly commended for this action. The vote that was taken did not work out as they had planned. Errors and omissions in the voters' list were widespread. When these facts were established they saw that an injustice had been committed and have set about to rectify it. For this action they will be scolded by our large daily papers, and some few people who have never troubled to find out what the Egg Marketing Scheme is all about. Only commendation will come from farm people. Regardless of whether they support or oppose the plan, farm people want to see the matter settled in a fair and democratic manner. This the government has committed itself to do.

We have not had an opportunity to discuss the time or method of this new plebiscite with the government as yet. No doubt such an opportunity will be provided as soon as the House adjourns its sittings.

The Latest Move

It has come to our attention that the railways have served notice on the grain companies that, beginning April 11, the full domestic rate will be charged on dockage in grain for export. If the railways are successful in this action it will add additional costs to every grain grower in western Canada. This, by itself, is intolerable but we regard it as an action designed not only to get more money out of prairie farmers at this time, but also as a part of the scheme to sway public opinion in favor of abolishing the Crow's Nest Pass Agreement. The demurrage case, the constant, never ending propaganda about non-existent losses on grain shipments, the yearly request for freight rate hikes, all fit into a pattern.

The management of our railways, especially the C.P.R., are supposed to be astute business men. An astute business man should know that you can't get blood out of a stone. The grain farmer in western Canada is fighting for his economic life. Beset with unfair foreign competition, rapidly rising costs, falling prices, and restricted marketings he has reached the point where he must have assistance if he is to survive. Why, therefore, do the railways continuously try to put an extra burden on him? If they are successful they may well kill the industry, and if there is no wheat to haul is there any really good reason why the railways should continue to operate?

If the railways have problems, and if they are so severe that they must resort to such trickery as charging extra freight on dockage, then why don't they lay their problems before the government in a fair and open manner? If they can prove they need help I am sure it will be forthcoming. If they don't need help then why don't they get busy running their railway and quit trying to gouge extra dollars out of western farmers.

The F.U.A. has consistently fought this sort of thing, and we will continue to do so. We have a lot of friends to help us in our battle. We farm people are willing to pay a fair share for services rendered, including transportation. We are not willing to pay more than our fair share to anyone, and that includes Canadian railways. We will eventually triumph because we will fight hard and because justice is on our side.

F W U A Section



F.W.U.A. PRESIDENT'S REPORT

by Mrs. C. T. Armstrong

Citizenship

Much thought and discussion is being given these days to Citizenship. We embrace this idea in our organization, our policy recognizes the need for our participation and recognition of others that we are citizens in our community, province, nation, and that we do also play a part in international affairs. We do all we can to understand our role and that of our neighbors. We will have a chance to participate in Citizenship Day, Friday, May 16th. See if your community has plans for this day, and see that you play your part as a member of the Farmers' Union of Alberta. I think we have tried to do our part in providing forums for our election candidates to have a fair hearing, and for our members and friends to learn of their views on farm policy. The next move is ours, to vote as we please, but please vote. Don't let George do this too! March 31st is the day for all citizens to exercise their franchise, and while the outcome of the election will not suit everyone, the next step in true citizenship will be to work with the elected members of government to bring into reality the policies that we as citizens believe are right, and good, for our people, and that is a year-round undertaking in citizenship—let us work together in this important work.

Child and Family Welfare

This year it has been decided to hold only three days of meetings, April 8, 9, 10, in Central United Church, Calgary. The meetings will

start at 2:30 each of these days. It is to be hoped that farm women around Calgary will attend. I will be speaking over radio station CFAC on Monday, April 7th, at 6:55 p.m.

Junior Queen Contest

Now that the nominations are known for each district it is up to all to do their part in assisting their girl to win, and we shall be looking forward to have our own Junior Queen crowned at Farm Young People's Week. I hope each district will boost and work for their choice.

Advanced Leadership Course

The Advanced Leadership Course held at the Banff School of Fine Arts was the culmination of much planning, hoping, and hard work. Like every first venture it was experimental in spots, but I have reason to believe that it was successful. To have farm groups working together in a common purpose is good at any time, and to visualize better patterns and the road ahead is worthwhile. While we cannot fully evaluate the course now, time itself will reveal some of its values. I am happy that our F.U.A. group worked so hard and fitted in so well with all the others. I am sure that each one will feel the benefit, and will be able to use some of the knowledge gained in some way, not all at once or in any one place, but here and there. A leadership course will not create a genius or perform wonders; at the best it is hoped to provide individuals with a better working knowledge to tackle a job and a set of tools or techniques to help do a better job.

More Bargaining Power Needed

by Herb Kotscherofski

During the past number of months, especially in organized farm groups, we have been hearing such terms as cost price squeeze, corporation farming, vertical integration, and most terrifying of all the possible extinction or abandonment of the family type farm. Now, we might ask the question — what does this imply?

Space will not permit us to define the type or method of farming to which they might apply, but one thing is certain. They indicate the advent of the new era.

Technology has surged upon those of us engaged in agriculture, demanding keener supervision and management in farm accounting, agricultural practices in general, and also greater participation in the activities and operation of farm organizations.

By improving our agricultural techniques we might maintain or increase our volume of production. In efficient book-keeping we accurately evaluate production in relation to cost of production and thus are able to define whether a specific operation indicates a profit or a loss.

Farm organizations are being requested to extend and step up the operations of handling, processing and marketing of agricultural products.

They must devise ways and means of bolstering our agricultural economy, they must attain greater bargaining power for, and stabilization of prices on farm products. Farm credit is required in establishing an economic farm unit. If this is to be accomplished, and I trust it will be, if the family farm and our way of life is to be preserved, then we must be able to take united action in defence and in support of that life. The danger is here and it is real. Let us join hands on a united front and let us enjoy the things technology has to offer.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT . . .

(Continued from page 3)

wholehearted support of all farm organizations in western Canada, and the agreement they have reached as to what needs to be done will add weight to the case of the grain farmer.

Action on farm credit, crop insurance, soil and water conservation are other important matters that will be brought to the attention of the new government.

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ACROSS THE SECRETARY'S DESK

by PANSY MOLEN

District Conventions

Plans are now complete for holding district conventions in all FUA districts, commencing with District 11 on June 9th.

We want to stress the importance of every local being represented at their district convention. This is the clearing house for the ideas of the membership as expressed through resolutions sent from locals. Each local is entitled to send one delegate for every 10 members or major portion thereof. A local with six members is entitled to one delegate. Visitors are welcome but cannot vote. Be sure to send all resolutions you wish discussed at these conventions to your district secretary.

- District 1—June 27, Spirit River.
- District 2—June 30, Fairview.
- District 3—July 24, Jarvie.
- District 4—July 3, Smoky Lake.
- District 5—July 2, Seba Beach.
- District 6—June 20, Chipman.
- District 7—July 4, Vermilion.
- District 8—June 19, Forestburg.
- District 9—June 18, Ponoka.
- District 10—June 17, Olds.
- District 11—June 9, Hanna.
- District 12—June 16, Vulcan.
- District 13—June 10, Brooks.
- District 14—June 11, Lethbridge.

* * *

Junior FUA Queen Contest

The Junior FUA again this year is sponsoring a Junior FUA Queen Contest. We have received candidates from ten districts. The districts which do not have an entry are one, two, five and thirteen. All locals have been mailed tickets on their district candidate. Let's see all locals get behind their girl and sell the tickets. If you wish more tickets, please contact central office.

The Juniors are sponsoring this contest to raise funds for their projects. They only put on one campaign each year, and we would appreciate your help by supporting the candidate in your district.



VETERANS ON THE LAND



C. J. Versluys, Chairman

In an effort to fulfill the wishes as expressed by the subscribers to the Organized Farmer, the editorial staff is going all out to have our worthy publication in the hands of the readers by the first of each month. By advancing the deadline date for copy, this writer has been caught asleep at the switch. However, we do not propose to default, so will make brief observations on topical matters.

The extensions to V.L.A. we had anticipated for this spring are snowed under with the excitement and fury of an election campaign, which shall have been resolved before this appears in print. We are hopeful that this very important legislation will receive early and favorable consideration by the new government.

It is noted that new types of weed sprays are being offered for this year's operations. We also note a liquid preparation is being offered for wire worm control.

The Alberta Wheat Pool has notified their elevator agents that they may now sign an Agency Contract for the sale of Auto Insurance with the Co-operative Fire & Casualty Company. This is being done with an eye to bringing to early fruition the forming of the Auto Insurance Pool which is still some short of the required 7500 vehicles to be insured by F.U.A. members.

We now have four vehicles in the insurance pool and expect to have a further unit included early in April.

Members are all urged to give this venture a try. It is our experience that a very substantial saving can be made in the premiums on automobiles by taking advantage of this insurance.

I am hopeful that one of our Veteran executive members shall have an article in the following issue of the Organized Farmer.

In the meantime—good seeding to all.

—C. J. VERSLUYS.

Farmers' Holiday, June 13th

Farmers' Holiday this year will be on Friday, June 13th. We hope that all locals will make plans to celebrate it, and it is not too early now to start making plans.

Remember, this is your day, a day for relaxation and enjoyment. Set up a committee at your next meeting, and have them get started on making arrangements.

RAIL GRADING

By CLARE ANDERSON

Many farmers still complain about rail grading their own hogs. This system is the fairest type of grading humanly possible.

My reasons for saying this are:

1. Rail grading is far superior to live grading. Both types are subject to human error but it is possible in rail grading to use a ruler to check. It is possible, also, to see any defect which the consumer can see, therefore no allowance has to be made for things unseen in live animals.

2. The weight or size of carcass in rail grading is definite, so that no allowance has to be taken for uneven dressing percentages. Some farmers still complain about the hog that is one pound overweight.

This is something we can do something about. We've known the weight range for years. Our proportion of Grade A could be doubled if we would ship at 200 pounds live weight instead of 220.

3. Graders are rotated from one plant to the other and the grader does not know whose hog he is grading. This results in the fairest grading possible.

I'd advise anyone to inspect the plants and see the grading done. All grading is done by government inspectors to a government standard.

Coast shipment hogs may grade better because of loss of weight, but may sometimes grade poorer because of injuries in long shipment.

4. Rail grading was set up to make it possible to produce a quality product. This worked very well in setting a standard for export to Britain during the war and was readily accepted. The British consumer during the war was probably not half as conscious of quality as our own housewife.

Quality product has resulted in Canada being able to export choice cuts to the U.S. at higher than U.S. price. Quality product has resulted and could do a lot more to increase Canadian consumption. Quality is possible. There are many hog raisers in Alberta who are able to produce more than 60% A by using good breeding stock and good feeding methods.

This is a real challenge to us farmers when we realize that Alberta produces only 20% A and there is still no great importance attached to improving this.

Most farmers know all of these facts but the trouble is generally in accepting them when applied to us.

The University farms and Experimental farms have done a good job conducting feeding and breeding trials in improving quality. All results of these trials are based on rail grading results. These institutions accept these standards of grades. Why can't we?

Complaining about rail grading of hogs is like complaining about the weather in Sunny Alberta. Let's turn our attention to some of the more important parts of livestock marketing, where there is much more room for improvement.

AS I SEE IT

By D. G. WHITNEY

It seems that wherever we go, we always find someone who is wanting somebody to do something, and down here at the Banff School of Fine Arts we were run down by a man named Bill Moisey, who works overtime hunting up work for someone to do.

Now this is a small thing he has asked us to do, i.e., write, write our impressions of the Leadership Course.

We assure you that he has chosen an exciting and stimulating topic, regardless of our ability to describe those impressions.

The first thing that strikes the prairie dweller is the setting, or surroundings when he drives in to the mountains, and our senses discover new thrills in atmosphere and scenery whenever we gaze through a window or step outside a door.

The lectures and discussions are stimulating and challenging, in that they bring us face to face with our problem, not only those of our organizations, but many other aspects of our social structure.

A short course in "Human Relations," as presented by Dr. Tyler, Professor of Psychology, Brandon College, Manitoba, has made a terrific impression on every one of us. It has been a wonderful experience and privilege to meet and learn from this man, whose ability and personality has aroused our admiration.

The lectures on economic trends from Dr. Anderson and Professor Wm. McKenzie, University of Alberta, indicates to us that Canadian Agriculture has a bright future, but we found them disturbing in that they imply some rocky detours on the road to Prosperity.

With one more week of the course ahead of us, we hope, at its completion, a few of the tools of Farm Organization will be sharpened and shaped for better work in Canadian Agriculture.

The Farm Setting

By MRS. M. G. REDMAN
Director District 7, F.U.A.

Today our food and fiber economy is being re-shaped by the expanding forces of science and technology. Not only are the functions of farming, processing, and distribution all undergoing great physical evolution, but unprecedented change is taking place throughout our rural society—socially, politically, morally, and even spiritually. Virtually nothing is being left untouched. Out of this technological revolution have arisen innumerable problems which as yet are unsolved. These problems are further complicated by the fact that food and fiber operations are a part of a total national economy which itself is undergoing change at a rapid rate.

Fundamentally, today's food and fiber problems—particularly on the farm—are rooted in imbalances brought about by spotty progress on an uneven front. Certain phases of this segment of the economy have surged ahead rapidly, others at a more moderate rate, and some at a

snail's pace. Illustrative of this irregular type of progress are the following examples:

Plant and animal production have been expanded almost 50% in two decades without the development of corresponding market outlets.

Agriculture has been confronted with firmer costs of production, transportation, processing, and distribution without the development of corresponding behavior in the price structure of farm products.

The need has been created for larger farm units, but some three million farm families remain on units which are too small for efficient operation.

The need for increased skills, technical know-how, and managerial ability on the part of the farm operator has been created without developing adequate, on-the-job, training programs or other means of enabling such operators to keep abreast of the times.

The interdependence of agriculture and business has been increased without creating adequate machinery whereby these factors of the economy can plan and work together in formulating sound policies, which are mutually beneficial to them and which further our national economic goals.

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Advanced Leadership Course

by J. Ken. McIntosh

We who are attending this course of instruction at the Banff School of Fine Arts have a deep feeling of gratitude to the sponsoring organizations, and have been very seriously studying and evaluating the thoughts, techniques and proven facts presented to us here. The course has been organized by the Extension Department of the University of Alberta, who have assembled the most capable instructors available in Canada and the U.S.A.

The most notable to date, in my mind, have been Dr. E. J. Tyler, Social Psychologist of Brandon College, and Prof. J. B. Kohlmeier of Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana. Dr. Tyler's topic was "Human Relations" and most of us had to strain to the utmost to absorb the theory of development of the human mind, and the interdependence of all of us in any and all groups of society. This we were told is usually material for study of 4th year university students but it does explain many of our difficulties in farm organizing, especially at the local level.

Professor Kohlmeier, with whom we have only begun to work at the deadline of this article, seems to be a grand gentleman who is bringing complicated theory down to our farm and farm organization level.

Among other distinguished and able men, who sometimes left us agitated but thoughtful, were Dr. W. J. Anderson, an economist from the University of British Columbia; Dr. McCalla, Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture, University of Alberta; and Professor McKenzie, economist of the U. of A. — a graduate of Glasgow and Oxford Universities.

With me here at this wonderful school, set in the invigorating atmosphere and majestic beauty of the Rocky Mountains, is my wife Marion, and really, folks, I am very pleased to have her here. You see, we have gained immeasurably in the understanding of the basic rules of human behaviour in leadership situations, the necessity of continuous work in this field from the family upward through all levels of society, and also we, together, are having a holiday from the farm.

As a group we cover nearly all areas of the province and represent present day active people in communities, co-operatives, farmers' union and one representative each from Sas. katchewan and Manitoba farm unions. Living and working together for two weeks gives us, I feel, a better knowledge and understanding of the various parts of our province and certainly of all these good people we now class as friends.

Ways of Keeping Locals Active

by Rita Finlay

By keeping members of your local active in responsible positions you will have an active local.

One way of doing this is to set up committees with a convener of each committee. For instance, you could set up such conveners as entertainment, sick call, lunch, reporter, legislation—federal and provincial, co-operatives, health, handicrafts, education, social welfare, horticulture, farm problems and F.U.A. policy, etc. As you can see some of these things require more than one person to handle them. So much the better, as you will have that many more people active and responsible for something. Now another suggestion is that if you have some of your members who are in other organizations, such as credit unions, R.E.A., telephone, co-op boards, hospital boards, etc.; make use of them by having a report of activities at each meeting. This helps to promote good public relations with other organizations and there are often things that these other organizations want to get over to people in general. This is a good plan for interchange of ideas and news.

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We Must Participate

by Oscar Hittinger

In writing this article from the Banff School of Fine Arts I am conscious of the tremendous responsibilities that farm union officials have to their union today. In this highly organized and technical society no officer can shirk his responsibilities without leaving some gap or forcing someone else to work overtime. It is a job of continual study and surveillance, which takes considerable time and effort which so many of us find hard to give.

At this time of writing economists are pitching statistics at us right and left, and forecasting trends for the future of farming. I must say that farm policies are being examined from every angle to determine if they will meet the challenge of changing times.

I was encouraged to learn the fact was recognized, even though I was somewhat depressed over its magnitude, in the statement made by Mr. Leonard Nesbitt, formerly of the Alberta Wheat Pool. Publicity, to the class. "Officers of the past did not need to require the

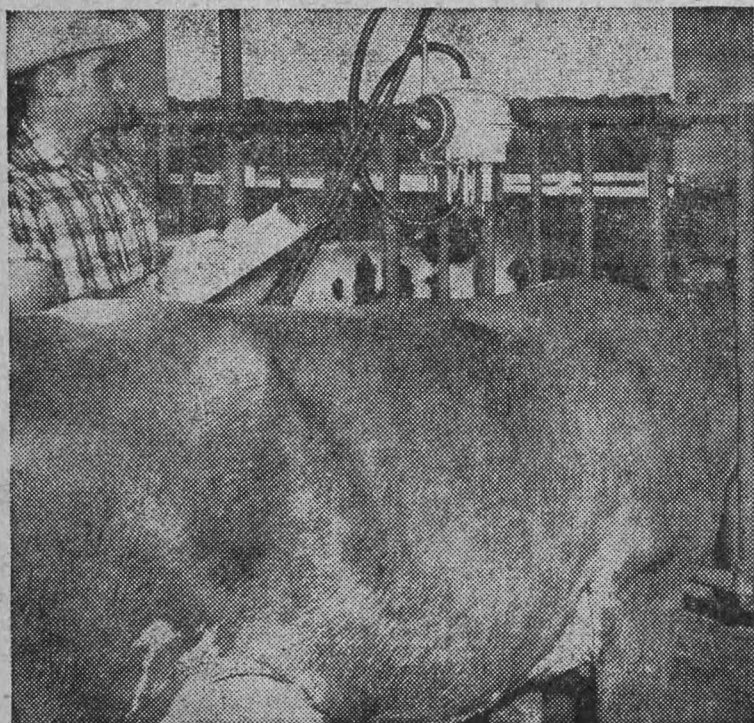
know-how of an officer of today, all due credit being given to them." The job is more complicated and involved, necessitating the best possible leadership training to cope with the situation.

May I say that total policy from the high levels of learning in our society is not in the analysis equal to that where the men with both feet on the ground have some say in it. When farm people have the information, they use good judgment in coming to decisions. That is why I appeal to farm people to take an evening each month to attend your local meeting, to make these decisions, and to help get the membership in. If everyone contributes a little — what an immense effort it will be in the sum total.

That would be democracy — the meaning is greatly cherished — the effort to make it possible is generally not recognized. Relatively little effort is required if divided equally among all of us. This total effort at present is not forthcoming. In other words, you as farm people have a responsibility to the farmers' union as well as do the officials.

Would you resolve to take some share of it?

"NOW YOU CAN WEIGH AND SAMPLE EACH COW'S PRODUCTION EVERY MILKING!" says John Bradshaw, well-known farm radio commentator.



"A Milk-o-Meter, now available from De Laval" John Bradshaw points out "will give accurate weighing and sampling of each cow's production **every** day—**every** milking."

"De Laval Pipeline Milking is first choice with me" states John Bradshaw "because it is the most modern and efficient method of milking cows. But whether you milk with floor type, suspended type or pipeline, you still have the time-proven De Laval method of 'controlled' milking designed for maximum milk production and herd health. You will never distort a cow's udder with a De Laval Milker."



Get all the facts! Make a date to discuss De Laval Controlled Milking with your De Laval dealer today!



DE LAVAL
COMPANY LIMITED

227 - 7th AVENUE EAST, CALGARY, ALTA.

Method of Book Keeping

RECEIPTS

October 31, 1956 to October 31, 1957

	Credit balance brought forward	\$225.00
Nov. 16	Sale of coffee and doughnuts	15.60
Jan. 30	Net receipts from bazaar	62.50
Mar. 12	Raffle receipts	51.00
Aug. 8	Net receipts from picnic	18.30
		<u>\$372.40</u>

PETTY CASH ACCOUNT

October 31, 1956 to October 31, 1957

Nov. 10	By cheque	10.00
May 10	Stamps	4.00
May 25	Pen95
May 25	Clips and eraser50
May 25	Notebook	1.75
		<u>7.20</u>
	Credit Balance	2.80

This is a simple and concise method of book-keeping suitable for locals and sub-districts.

Points and suggestions to follow:

1. Use a duplicate receipt book and number your receipts.
2. Never discard a spoiled receipt or cheque. Write cancelled across it.
3. It is usual to require two signatures on a cheque.
4. Never accept money without giving a receipt, and make certain you get one when you pay a bill.
5. Except for little items pay all your bills by cheque.
6. When accepting cash, follow this procedure
 - (a) put it in an envelope, **not your pocket**.
 - (b) on the envelope write the amount, the date and the function.
 - (c) have it initialled by the other member and yourself.
 - (d) do not destroy the envelope, file it away.
7. Deposit all monies received, do not hold back part of it for petty cash.
8. Establish a petty cash account as illustrated — a good place is the back of your ledger book.
 - (a) Have annual meeting allow you (by motion) a nominal amount for petty cash (i.e.) \$10.00.
 - (b) Write a cheque to cash for that amount, keep it in box or envelope.

EXPENDITURES

October 31, 1956 to October 31, 1957

Dec. 5	Delegates' expenses	\$60.00
Dec. 5	Coffee & doughnuts	7.80
Mar. 1	Raffle prize	15.95
May 10	Stamps	4.00
May 25	Stationery	3.20
Sept. 15	Flowers	3.00
Oct. 30	Bank exchange25
		<u>\$ 94.20</u>

(1) TRIAL BALANCE SHEET

Petty Cash on hand	2.80
Bank balances as per statement	278.40
	<u>281.20</u>
Less outstanding cheques ..	3.00
	<u>Credit balance</u>
	278.20

(2) Total annual receipts — 372.40

Total annual expenses 94.20

Credit balance 278.20

- (c) Record all items in your petty cash account. Refrain from using the words sundries and miscellaneous. You may group items such as a pencil eraser and notebook, and enter them as stationery in your ledger.
 - (d) When petty cash runs low, replenish by cashing another cheque for the same amount.
9. Set up a special account similar to the petty cash account, for functions like bazaars and picnics.
 - (a) This account should be in the back of your ledger or your minute book. It will be used only for this particular function.
 - (b) Enter your receipts on the credit side, (i.e.) tea receipts, sale of home baking, apron sale, etc., similarly enter your expenses on the debit side.
 - (c) Balance the account and enter net receipts in your ledger.
 10. If possible pay all bills before the end of fiscal year.
 11. Get a statement from the bank and
 - (a) check for exchange on cheques and enter in liabilities column.
 - (b) Check the statement against your cheque book for outstanding cheques.

District No. 5 F.W.U.A Bonspiel

FRANCES FLYNN RINK WON THE
F.W.U.A. TROPHY



District 5 bonspiel Grand Challenge winners rink from St. Albert. They are Frances Flynn, Mary Flynn, Clara Terrault and Vera Chevigny.

The F.W.U.A. Bonspiel for District No. 5 was held at Morinville, with nine rinks competing. The Grand Challenge award (Dist. 5 trophy) was won by Frances Flynn rink from St. Albert. Other members of the winning rink were Mary Flynn, Clara Terrault, Vera Chevigny — each member receiving individual trophies. Mrs. Anne McIlmoyle's rink from Morinville — with

Cecilia Brenneis, Rita Schafers, Florence Vranos, won second in the first event. Mrs. Betty Crozier, from St. Albert, came third with Stella Summers, Irene and June Sinclair. Mrs. Shellenberger's rink from Spruce Grove took fourth in the first event. Mrs. Cecelia Como of Morinville won the second event — with Nora Stevens, Myrtle McLeod and Rose McLeod. Mrs. Helen Rousseau of Morinville took second with Laura Gibeau, Irene Golden and Mary Lou Gibeau. The Mrs. Yvonne Henry rink from Legal won third in the second event.

The winner of the raffle was Rita Schafers.

Laura Gibeau wishes to thank each and everyone of the members for having made a success of the bonspiel. We hope this will be an annual affair.

C.C.I.L.

Great News About Cultivator Shovels

After years of costly experimental work C.C.I.L. now manufactures a cultivator shovel that can't be broken and that will outwear any shovel on the market.

Why buy shovels made by U.S. manufacturers when you can buy better shovels made in the Farmers' Own Factory at Winnipeg? A prominent U.S. manufacturer advertises "YOU BREAK 'EM, WE REPLACE 'EM" — but only if young Joe doesn't hit them with a sledge-hammer.

If young Joe, or any big old Joe, can break a C.C.I.L. shovel with a sledge we'll replace it free.

How's that for a guarantee? How's that for what the Farmers' Factory can do in the way of producing the best of goods?

Make sure your local Co-op Manager stocks C.C.I.L. shovels so you can get the most wear for your money and never need to worry about breakages.

IF YOU WANT HARROW TEETH THAT ARE AS GOOD AS THE SHOVELS, GET C.C.I.L. HEAT TREATED TEETH. Cost a little more but well worth the extra in long wear and proof against breakage.

THE CANADIAN CO-OPERATIVE IMPLEMENTS LIMITED

The Farmers' Own Machinery Co-op

Calgary, Lethbridge, Stettler, Innisfail, Hanna, Wainwright,
Westlock, Wetaskiwin, St. Paul, Sedgewick,
Grande Prairie, Berwyn.

12. Balance your petty cash first by subtracting the total expenses from the total receipts. The amount of cash on hand should balance with that figure. Remember all expenses entered in your petty cash account must also be entered in your ledger, but they should be grouped.
13. If you use the **double** trial balance method as illustrated, and both sides balance, then you are quite certain there is no error.
14. You are now ready to have your books audited.
15. The financial report should only be adopted by motion after it has been audited. Otherwise when a monthly financial statement is presented by the treasurer, it should simply be filed (by motion from the floor or by the chair.)

If you follow this method you will be amazed at how little time you will need to spend on your books. I will be glad to give any further information and guidance to any one person.

Mrs. P. (Kay Dowhaniuk)
F.W.U.A. Director, Dist. 6.

CROP INSURANCE

by Jack Muza

Crop insurance is a subject nearly as old as agriculture itself. We have mention of it in Biblical times in the story of Joseph with the seven years of plenty and the seven years of famine.

On this continent we find crop insurance first tried in the United States in 1899. It was tried again during the 1920's but was a failure both times. In 1938 the U.S. government entered the field of crop insurance with the passing of legislation to set up the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation. This program has been operating continuously since, with the exception of the year 1944. In the early years they suffered many serious losses which would have forced a private company out of business, but in later years better crop conditions and changes in the program have enabled them to operate fairly successfully.

In Canada we have had no experience with crop insurance, although we have the Prairie Farm Assistance Act which was passed in 1939. This was not intended as a crop insurance plan, but rather as a program of minimum assistance to the farmers in the spring wheat growing regions of the West in the event of widespread crop failure. Although it was set up to take care of crop failures, or near failures, over relatively large areas, it has made large payments in all of the western provinces in every year since its origin, with the exception of the year 1942 when it made no payments at all.

The PFAA is financed in part by a 1% levy on all grain sold commercially in the region in which the plan operates. If there is at any time insufficient funds from the levy to pay the awards the balance is made up by the federal government. Since 1951 the levy has taken in more money than has been paid out, but over the period since 1939 it has taken in only approximately 55% of the total of the awards. All the administration costs are paid by the government.

The PFAA would not be easily changed to a complete crop insurance plan, and I rather doubt the wisdom of trying to do so. I would rather see a separate crop insurance plan inaugurated to work with the PFAA. There are many parts of the western provinces where crop risks are very high and I believe these regions could be better served by the PFAA. If these areas of high risk are included in a plan of crop insurance they would create such high premium rates as to make the plan prohibitively expensive, or else the loss ratio would be so high as to take large subsidies to keep operating.

If such subsidies are to be paid I think it would be better to pay them, in these high risk areas, through the PFAA which pays only minimum assistance rather than through the larger payments of a crop insurance plan. Such large payments may encourage some farmers to continue to operate farms which are on marginal land, and in some cases to even bring more marginal land into production.

In order for any program of crop insurance to operate it would have to include a large region, and would need the support of the majority of the farmers in this region. It would appear that such a program would have to be carried out by the federal government, possibly with the co-operation of the provincial governments.

I am not going to try to enlarge on any of the several plans of crop insurance which have been brought forth from time to time, as space does not permit. If anyone should like to pursue this subject I would recommend that they get a copy of the report on Crop Insurance put out by the Royal Commission on Agriculture and Rural Life in Saskatchewan. This booklet explains several plans of crop insurance which the commission believes could be worked in Saskatchewan. There is also a good explanation of the U.S. plan of crop insurance. The booklet is entitled Crop Insurance, and is obtainable by writing to the Queen's Printer in Regina, Sask. The price is one dollar.

F.U.A. Workshop & Sub-district Convention in Wetaskiwin



Mrs. Pansy Molen, Secretary of F.U.A., Glenn Dean, F.U.A. sub-director, Dan G. Whitney, F.U.A. Director Dist. 9.

BANK LOANS TO FARMERS

By JOHN MORELAND

One of our most popular and most important types of credit in Agriculture today is that of a loan from a chartered bank. Since lending money is their business, and also the basis of our economy, banks have always been glad to lend money to our farmers. However, in some cases the farmer has been deemed a poor credit risk and hence has found it difficult to obtain a loan. A bank is not willing to lend its money to a man who is not likely to pay it back, whether the man is a farmer or in some other business. While most people who accept a loan are also willing to accept the obligation to repay it, others have no conscience and the bank may lose its investment. This type of people make it difficult for all. If a man is of good moral character and has some security for a loan there is no doubt that he may obtain a loan without too much trouble, from nearly any bank. On the other hand, a man who may have, for some reason or another, obtained a bank loan and failed to repay it, will find it difficult to borrow money again, whether from a bank or any other leading agency.

As the bank is set up to lend money on a short term basis only, most loans are procured to cover operating expense or emergency expenses rather than for buying more land or any other long term investments. For the purpose of buying new machinery or otherwise improving his farm the Canadian Government instituted, in 1944, the Farm Improvement Loan. These loans are handled by the banks as well.

Most bank loans extend from three months to two years in duration, with few loans going beyond that. There is no set limit on the amount an individual may borrow, though it depends greatly on the person himself. However, some banks use for a guide a "rule of thumb" which says that if the borrower is of good moral character and has a good credit rating he may borrow approximately 10% of his surplus. For example, a man who has \$100,000 in assets and \$25,000 in liabilities would have a surplus of \$75,000 and should be able to obtain a loan of \$7,500 more or less.

Interest on a bank loan is calculated at the rate of 6% simple interest per annum and is not unreasonable compared to that charged by some other lending agencies.

PRICE IS WHAT YOU PAY VALUE IS WHAT YOU RECEIVE

AVERAGE COST of ELECTRIC POWER

TO PRAIRIE FARMERS

Is Today, Less Than One-Third
What It Was In 1935-39

This Didn't "Just Happen"



On The Other Hand..

The latest Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of commodities and services used by prairie farmers means that the \$1.40 initial payment for No. 1 Northern Wheat at Fort William is worth just 55 cents in 1935-39 dollars. At the average country elevator point it is worth approximately 47 cents a bushel on the same basis.

	1935-39	1956-57
Farmers' Cost of Production	100	255.6

In other words, it now costs prairie farmers \$2.55 to buy what \$1.00 would buy in 1935-39.

From Dominion Bureau of Statistics Index Numbers of Commodities and services used by farmers, exclusive of living costs.

Alberta's Electric Utility Companies are proud of the fact that, on the average electric service today costs the Alberta farmer less than one-third of the cost in 1935-39. This didn't just "happen"! It took planning, efficiency and co-operation from the farmers.



CALGARY POWER LTD.

HELPING TO BUILD A BETTER ALBERTA

The Farmer's Destiny

(Reprint from Editorial—The Lethbridge Herald)

There has been in recent years a tendency on the part of our farm leaders, and especially among farm union leaders, to ignore reality. Faced with a problem traceable mainly to the existence of surpluses of farm products, they have advocated solutions which could only lead to the creation of larger surpluses — and thus to the intensification of the problem.

From this charge we must absolve the president of the Farmers' Union of Alberta, Mr. Arnold Platt. His remarks to the Alberta Sugar Beet Growers' convention here last week were as perceptive and as realistic as one could wish.

Mr. Platt is aware that technological advances in farm operation are likely to increase production and surpluses, quite apart from the effect of government supported incentive prices or "subsidies," as he bluntly called them. He therefore recognizes the supreme importance of surplus disposal as a solution.

His outstanding contribution, however, was his prediction of the results if this solution is not achieved. If the surpluses are not distributed, he warned, "the relation of production per man will be controlled by the demand", and "a relatively small number of corporations will control produce and tell each farmer what he can grow."

We do not think he is being pessimistic. Production controls—quotas—have been in effect in the U.S. for some time, and the soil bank scheme is in part simply a device to curtail the output of commodities which are in excess supply. There is also in the U.S. a trend to contract farming, with farmers producing agreed quantities for sale to particular processing firms. Up to a point, and for certain commodities, this latter development is not a bad thing. But its extension over a wide segment of the agricultural industry would limit the farmer's independence as much as government controls do.

Mr. Platt did not offer a program of surplus disposal, except to say that surpluses should be distributed for the betterment of all mankind. His purposes, we take it, were these: First, to suggest that the greater interest our political parties are now showing in farm problems should be directed towards devising means of surplus disposal; and, second, to warn farmers that the price of receiving "subsidies on their surpluses" will inevitably be a loss of operational freedom.

The development of a sound plan of surplus disposal is a problem in itself, though it is significant that the Liberal leader, Mr. Pearson, is showing interest in the idea of international food banks. Nevertheless, Mr. Platt's approach is positive and realistic. It represents the sort of sound agricultural thinking that the F.U.A. president urged farmers to undertake.

F.U.A. Workshop & Sub-district Convention in Lacombe



Paul Krosa, sub-director; Mrs. F. A. Sissons, F.W.U.A. director; Ed Nelson, F.U.A. executive.

C.C.I.L.

For the best machines for spring work.
All built in the Farmers' Own Factory
at Winnipeg.

DISKER

Four sizes, 10 ft., 13 ft., 16 ft., and 19 ft. C.C.I.L. introduced this machine in 1946 and has the copyright on the name. The new Model "D" has a dozen superior features. Adjustable height of frame, double size galvanized seed box, tracks like a car, etc., etc. See it for yourself.

HARROWER

Three sizes, 10 ft., 20 ft., 30 ft. First developed by Elmer Carlson, Wetaskiwin. Perfected by C.C.I.L. The implement that has made drag harrows obsolete. Ask your neighbor who has one how he likes it.

PLOWER

Three sizes, 7 ft., 10 ft., 13 ft. The machine that cuts evenly at any depth and leaves all the trash on top.

Two styles — Four sizes.

HARROW DRAWBAR

Investigate before you buy elsewhere. One style, lowest price on the market. Other style higher in price and with all you want in a bar. Diamonds, Flexes, Cultivator Shovels, etc. etc.

THE CANADIAN CO-OPERATIVE IMPLEMENTS LIMITED

The Farmers' Own Machinery Co-op
Calgary, Lethbridge, Stettler, Innisfail, Hanna, Wainwright,
Westlock, Wetaskiwin, St. Paul, Sedgewick,
Grande Prairie, Berwyn.

NEW STABILIZATION BOARD CHAIRMAN DISCUSSES THE "COST-PRICE SQUEEZE"

The price-cost squeeze "is not an imaginary situation," and has "given rise to insistent demands for a fair relationship for farm products," L. W. Pearsall told the annual meeting of the Meat Packers Council of Canada early in February.

Mr. Pearsall is Director of the Marketing Service of the Federal Department of Agriculture, and has, since giving this address, been appointed Chairman of the new Agricultural Stabilization Board.

After dealing with the livestock situation and outlook, Mr. Pearsall said the following in reference to the new Agricultural Prices Stabilization Act:

"As a civil servant, it is not my place to debate the pros and cons of government legislation, but I might contribute something with respect to the background which leads to governmental action in the way of economic assistance to agricultural producers, and explain something of the provisions of the Act."

Case for Government Support

"Canadian farmers, in their own right, build their case for government support on the disparity between agriculture and other industries and the relationship between prices received for farm commodities and the cost of goods and services. Between 1949 and 1957, the index of cost of goods and services used by farmers increased 26% and the index of prices at the farm declined 13%. To state the position in another way, between 1949 and 1956, farm operating and depreciation expenses increased by 41%, while farm cash income increased by only 6.5%."

"This is the 'price-cost squeeze' which has given rise to insistent demands for a fair price relationship for farm products. It is not an imaginary situation. Farmers' experiences have shown that it is real and they have factual information from the Bureau of Statistics to support their case."

Self-Help Efforts Insufficient

"Over the years, farmers have tried to do certain things to help themselves. In recent years, they probably have made greater strides in improving production efficiency than has any other Canadian industry. They have organized co-operatives in an effort to improve their competitive position. To increase their bargaining power, marketing boards have been set up and attempts are being made to widen their activities in this field. But these, in total, have not corrected what they regard as the basic problem

and they turn to the federal government for direct assistance in supporting the prices of farm products."

Experience in Other Countries

"In doing so, they are aware of what is being done by governments in other countries to assist agriculture. Representatives of farm organizations who are pressing their case know that 60 to 75 per cent of the net income of farmers in the United Kingdom is straight government subsidy. They know that government guaranteed prices to farmers in the U.K. will be maintained each year at not less than 96% of the previous year.

"They live closer to their counterparts in the United States and they are keenly aware of the assistance given by the U.S. government to agriculture. In Minneapolis, in December, the cash price for No. 1 Northern Spring Wheat was \$2.35 per bushel compared with \$1.65 for No. 1 Northern at Fort William. Total aid to agriculture in the United States last year averaged \$1,000 per farm.

The New Act

"The new Agricultural Stabilization Act provides for a guaranteed price for any agricultural product for which support may be necessary. There is an ultimate security clause for nine key commodities to provide that no matter how drastic a decline in prices, farmers will receive a minimum of 80 per cent of the average prices during the preceding ten years."

"Although the 80 per cent feature will be guaranteed by Act of Parliament, the government can set the stabilized price at any higher level. The actual amount of the guarantee will have regard to the estimated average cost of production and other factors to ensure the agricultural industry a fair return for its labour and investment and to maintain a fair relationship between the prices received by farmers and the cost of goods and services they buy."

FOR SALE

CEDAR FENCE POSTS
POLES
LUMBER

CEDARCO, TRAIL, B.C.

F.U.A. Car Pool Making Good Progress

With the very much appreciated help of many F.U.A. members, sub-directors and directors the Car Pool is beginning to show signs of life. If everyone who is an F.U.A. member would give the same assistance the work would be much easier. **Remember — this is your Car Pool. To be 100% successful it needs the full support of every member of all farm organizations and co-ops.**

For years every farmer has been asking for cheaper car and truck insurance. NOW all you need to do is to take out your automobile insurance policy with one of the many agents already appointed and your wish for cheaper insurance is answered.

If an agent has not been appointed in your district, as yet, one will be very shortly. In the meantime if you will write F.U.A. headquarters, Edmonton, they are in a position to handle your insurance and answer your questions.

Following is a list of insurance agents already established. If there is one anywhere in your neighborhood please get in touch with him and talk over your insurance problems.

Alhambra — John G. Wulf.
Arrowwood — Dean Cofell — A.W.P. agent.
Athabasca — Peter Zariwny—Co-op Store.
Barrhead — Steve Barton—Co-op Store.
Bashaw — Bernie Spelrem.
Beaverlodge — Edward Hodson.
Bon Accord — Kay Dowhaniuk.
Bowden — Grant Field—A.W.P. agent.
Bruce — Harold Hissett—A.W.P. agent.
Busby — Stephen Schuller—Co-op Store.
Round Hill - Camrose — Stan Perka.
Carstairs — R. M. Poirier.
Chauvin — Alfred Gregory—A.W.P. agent.
Chinook — John Biko—A.W.P. agent.
Coronation — Lester H. Wager.
Czar — Neil Thompson.
Dapp — Tom Foster.
Donalda — O. M. Viske.
Edgerton — Fred Ramsey—A.W.P. agent.
Elphora — Stanley Mitchell.
Entwistle — Don Gylander.
Falun — Bob Ewart.
Forestburg — J. M. Forster.
Fort Saskatchewan — Adam Kuss—A.W.P. agt.
Hardisty — P. A. Guenard—U.G.G. agent.
Hay Lakes — Basil Lind—A.W.P. agent.
Heath — Wm. Spornitz—A.W.P. agent.
Holden — Lloyd Bell—A.W.P. agent.
Hughenden — Leonard Johnson.
Hythe — L. A. Haglund.

Innisfree — Joe Kaminsky—Co-op Store.
Irma — Ole Nissen—A.W.P. agent.
Kitscoty — Ted Sheppard.
Lacombe — D. G. Whitney.
Lacombe — Leon Ingraham.
Lamont — Herman Dyck—Co-op Store.
Leaman — G. R. Getson.
Madden — Pete Miller.
Mannville — Leonard McLaughlin, A.W.P. agt.
Markerville — Vigo Andersen.
Mayerthorpe — Ole Lind—Co-op Store.
Morinville — Pat Manca—Co-op Store.
Nanton — Robt. Younggren—Co-op Oil.
New Norway — John Morton—A.W.P. agent.
Ohaton — A. O. Schielke—A.W.P. agent.
Olds — Chas. McGillivray—A.W.P. agent.
Onoway — Clarence Carbol—A.W.P. agent.
Picardville — Elden Glebe—U.F.A. Oil.
Plamondon — C. J. Gauthier, Maple Leaf Co-op.
Ponoka — Fred Auten.
Provost — Clifford McCall—U.F.A. oil agent.
Sangudo — Roy L. Thompson.
Sedgewick — Art Falla.
Smoky Lake — Wm. Basaraba.
Spirit River — Lauson Scott.
Stettler — J. J. Tipman.
Stony Plain — Don Bancroft—A.W.P. agent.
Ranfurly — Chas. Rennie—A.W.P. agent.
Rosalind — Walter Ramstad.
Rose Lynn — R. C. Orford.
Tees — Alfred James—A.W.P. agent.
Thorhild — Steve Kolewaski—Co-op Store.
Tofield — R. J. Crispin.
Vegreville — S. A. Sanford.
Vermilion — John A. Wilson—Co-op Store.
Viking — George Massey—Co-op Oil.
Vulcan — Herb Bender—A.W.P. agent.
Wainwright — Ralph Congdon, Municipal Of.
Winfield — Edwin Hunter.

Baldness is a crisis coming to a head.

* * *

Money is something that things run into and people run out of.

* * *

Some people's minds are like concrete . . . thoroughly mixed up and permanently set.

* * *

It's easy to find your station in life—sooner or later someone will tell you where to get off.

* * *

The noblest of all animals is the dog and the noblest of all dogs is the hot dog. It feeds the hand that bites it.

* * *

The man who thinks he married a meal ticket might be in for a tough diet.

Del's Roundup

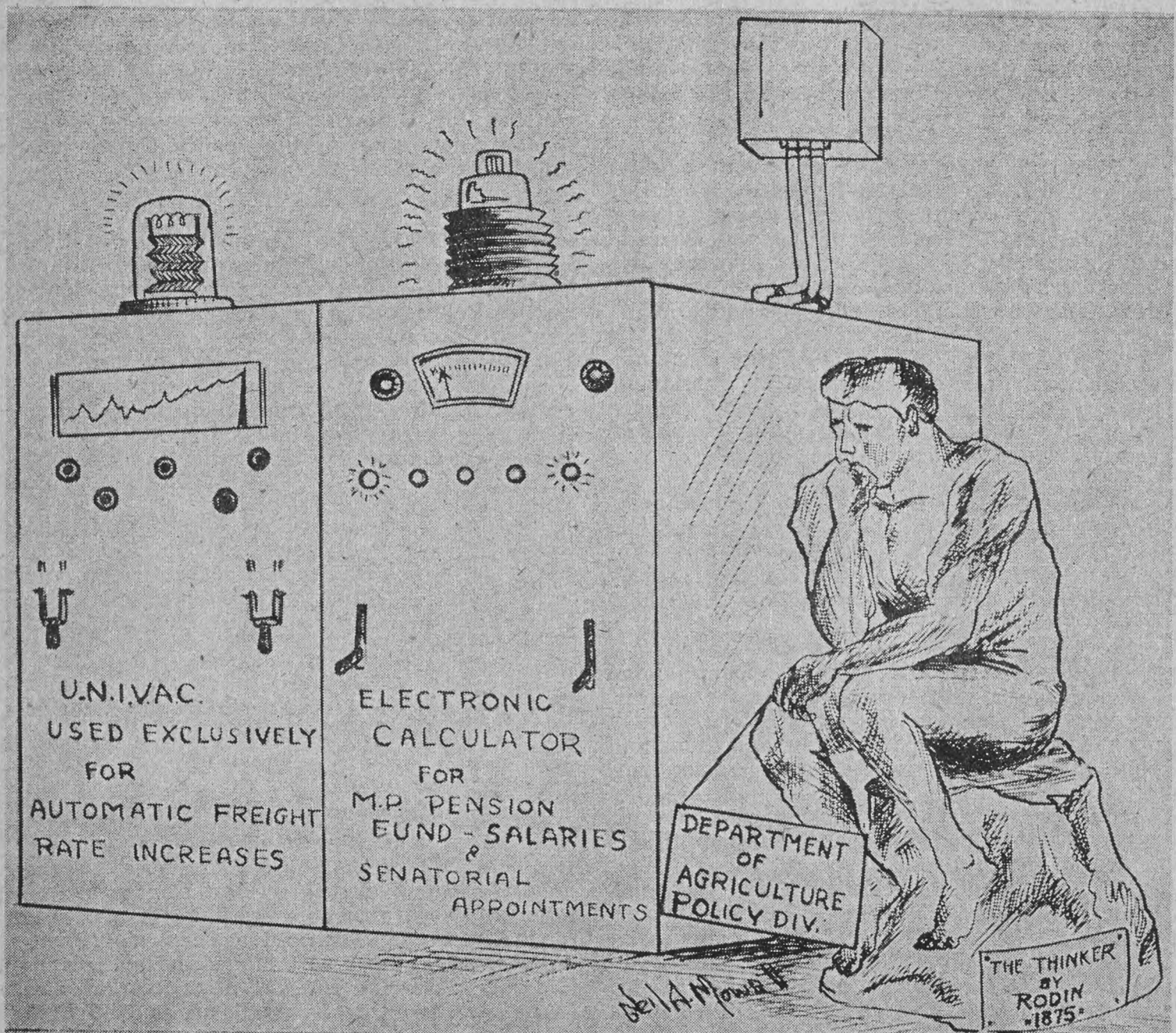
Have you ever experienced the feeling while trying to accomplish something or reach some predestined goal, that the equipment you were using didn't have adequate "horsepower"? I believe most of us at one time or another have been let down from lack of "horsepower".

Membership constitutes the "horsepower" for the farm organizations, and is the deciding factor toward the efficiency and speed required while striving to acquire greater stability for the family farm. The prestige of the farm organizations in Canada is high in the eyes of the government members, because the executive of the organizations seldom criticize without also offering a solution to particular

problems. We are therefore in a position to render greater service to farm people than ever before. However, we must have membership strength (horsepower) to back up our demands.

The executives and leaders of our farm organizations are co-operating as never before and have come a long way towards our goal of "Parity" for Agriculture". However without sufficient membership (horsepower) this machine which is working for us, to this goal, will find the pull difficult and could possibly bog down.

Let us not be hesitant or vague. The union has a big job to do and the officials of the organization simply do not have the time to go canvassing for memberships. This must be done by the locals and the members themselves.



F.W.U.A. HIGHLIGHTS

Fort Saskatchewan FWUA #604 are planning on a handicraft group in their local. Copper tooling and aluminum etching are to be taught by a member. A scrapbook on Scotland is to be made, to be entered along with handicraft in the competition at the convention in December. Mr. Van Dalfson is to be asked to show his films on his trip to Holland.

* * *

Three Hills FWUA #1018 have chosen a committee to study the Education policy and card party and dance are planned for early report to the next meeting. A joint FUA-FWUA in April.

* * *

One Tree FWUA #1307 (Brooks) read the letters from head office first as they find them very informative and interesting. Mrs. Natalie Alberts gave an interesting talk on the history of Scotland.

* * *

Westlock FWUA #308 have sent a letter to their M.L.A. stating their desire for an Egg Marketing plebiscite. The ladies spent several days painting the interior, tables and floors of the Community Hall kitchen, but feel they will have much pleasure in working there now. Nice donations were made to Red Cross and ACWW.

* * *

Fleet FWUA #1104 have chosen a committee to study the questionnaire on curriculum before the next meeting. Lunch is to be served by the members to those attending a political meeting sponsored by the FUA.

* * *

Viking South FWUA #807, after a great deal of discussion on the General Curriculum letter, left it with a committee of three for study before filling it out, after asking help by the Home and School Association and high school teachers.

* * *

Pollockville FWUA #1106 have appointed a committee to study the questionnaire on Curriculum of Education and report at next meeting. Mrs. Armstrong is to show her slides and give a talk on her trip to Ceylon last summer.

* * *

Berrywater FWUA #1202 hope to have the Home Economist speak on the subject "Home Management" the end of April, also to have the ladies of Vulcan West FUA and the members of Red Cross FWUA.

* * *

Lornedale FWUA #808 (Viking) report discussion on the Egg Marketing plebiscite. A contribution of \$5.00 towards expenses of a FWUA delegate to ACCW Triennial conference.

Swalwell FWUA #1017 agreed to appoint a committee to study the literature on Education before attempting to fill out the Curriculum questionnaire. It is planned to make a scrapbook on Scotland. Plans are being made to have the District Home Economist soon, to talk on Handicrafts and Bazaar Ideas.

* * *

Hope Valley FWUA #718 (Heath) has appointed a committee to study the Education bulletin and to fill out the questionnaire. The secretary has been instructed to write to the M.L.A. regarding the egg marketing plebiscite. A cooking sale is planned and swimming classes have been discussed.

* * *

East Longview FWUA #1211 enjoyed very much Mrs. House's talk to the members. Mrs. Parslow also visited the meeting. This local has a busy time ahead—what with collecting clothing for Unitarian Service, making quilts for Red Cross, studying the General Curriculum, sponsoring a dance to raise funds, etc.

* * *

Heath FWUA #703 are giving the questionnaire on Curriculum further study before filling it out. A nice profit was realized on the dance held in February. A layette for the Unitarian Service Committee has been completed, and along with other good, used baby clothing has been sent along. Tea money being sent to ACWW fund. A donation made to Salvation Army. It is hoped to have Mrs. Belik at the April meeting, and D.H.E. at the May meeting.

* * *

Sydenham - Gerald FWUA #710 (Wainwright) report resolutions on Wills, Chemicals in Foods, Fire Insurance Pool endorsed and sent to Mr. G. Finlay. Enumeration of Egg Marketing plebiscite discussed and protest sent to their M.L.A.

* * *

Imperial FWUA #621 (Vegreville) report finding the bulletin on Scotland very interesting.

* * *

Shady Nook FWUA #1014 (Red Deer) sent three boxes of clothing to needy Indian families at Rocky Mountain House. The local served lunch for the Agriculture Short Course in Red Deer on two afternoons—realizing a nice sum for the treasury. Several donations—representing a sizeable sum—were made, and plans were laid for canvassing for Red Deer. The ladies found Mrs. Braithwaite's talk on ACWW both informative and interesting.

New Borschiw FWUA #625 (Haight) after discussion of various aspects of education felt that to deal fairly with the topics on the questionnaire one would have to be better acquainted with the courses on the curriculum.

* * *

Delia FWUA #1103 have made plans to hold the amateur program on April 11th. The usual donations to the Library, Red Cross Crippled Children's Hospital, and the Cancer Society were voted.

* * *

Egremont FWUA #607 plan to have each member make an article for the annual convention exhibit, and those which are not exhibited will be offered for sale.

Great Grandmother Active Farm Worker



Mrs. Albert N. Thorssen of Mossleigh, Alberta, is pictured with her daughter, Mrs. Charles F. Shemely, West Covina, California; grand-daughter, Mrs. J. M. Dahlberg, Glendora, California; great-granddaughter, Karen Dyann Dahlberg. There's nothing very unusual about a four-generation picture, but the Farm Women of Alberta and the Farm Women's Union think it is unusual to have a 79-year-old great grandmother heading up the farm union membership drive in her area. Mrs. Thorssen has done that for the last three years and at the FWUA convention this winter, members paid special tribute to her efforts, which included heading the drive for three years as well as serving the local as treasurer for a number of years, and being an active member for 21 years. Born in Sweden and brought up in a mill town, married to Albert Thorssen in Spokane in 1908, farming was then a new experience for Mrs. Thorssen, but she loves it and farm groups, and "learns something at every meeting." Besides her daughter she has one son, Albert, who is active in community affairs in the Mossleigh-Arrowwood district.

Fairdonian Valley FWUA #802 (Sedgewick) report a financially successful home baking, produce and apron sale. Volunteers from amongst the members are being organized to help canvass for Cancer Fund drive. A donation was made to the Red Cross.

* * *

South Berry Creek FWUA #1107 (Cessford) are collecting old Christmas cards to be sent to an organization needing them. They are also sending in their old woollens for making into blankets. A nice donation was made to the Crippled Children's Fund.

The Farm Leadership Course

By RALPH A. WILSON, Vermilion

The Banff School of Fine Arts, an institution dedicated to the furtherance of knowledge and the welfare of mankind, is situated overlooking the beautiful Banff Valley.

The splendour of nature and the tangy mountain air contribute mightily to the wholesome atmosphere of learning. There is much to learn.

The most popular course—Dr. Tyler's applied psychology—has kept us enthralled for the most of our first week. The classes are terribly interesting, for they deal with people—and people are important.

I should be remiss if I did not mention here the splendid hospitality of the management and staff at the Banff School of Fine Arts. They have welcomed us and kept our morale high, despite separation from family and friends.

We are grateful to the various farm organizations and to the University of Alberta for making this course possible, and for making our stay here a very pleasant experience.

Altogether our leadership course at the Banff School of Fine Arts has been a time of inspiration, of reaching out, of learning.

To the people responsible we offer a hearty "thank you."

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA FEEDERS' DAY — JUNE 7

The University of Alberta 37th Annual Feeders' Day is scheduled for Saturday, June 7, 1958. Notes regarding the program will be published later.

NEW CATTLE BLOOD

Ray Branum, well known young farmer of the Craigmyle district, has established an imported herd of cattle of a breed new to Alberta. They are the product of scientific cross breeding. The main stock is the old established French beef breed Charollaise, crossed with Brahma and Hereford with a touch of Shorthorn.

The Charollaise is noted for fine quality beef without excessive fat. The Brahma blood gives resistance to heat and insect attack while the Hereford strain improves conformation. The cross is a big, well proportioned, rapid growing animal well adapted to this country. Mr. Branum believes the new blood will add greatly to the practical aspect of cattle raising in Alberta.

It is his intention to keep improving and building up his herd with imported stock and to produce breeding animals that can be supplied to Alberta producers for crossing with their present herds to obtain the benefits of hybrid vigor.

—From Wheat Pool Budget.

THIS AND THAT

Three little inkspots were crying. Their mother was in the pen, and they didn't know how long the sentence would be.

* * *

What Kind Are You? _____

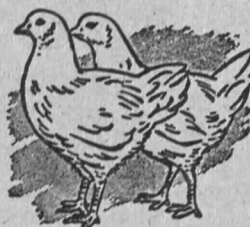
1. Some members are like wheelbarrows — not good unless pushed.
2. Some are like canoes — they need to be paddled.
3. Some are like Kites — if you don't keep a string on them they fly away.
4. Some are like kittens — they are more contented when petted.
5. Some are like footballs—you can't tell which way they are going to bounce next.
6. Some are like balloons — full of wind and likely to blow up unless handled carefully.
7. Some are like trailers — no good unless pulled.
8. Some are 100 percent members in regular attendance and very co-operative. Which are you?

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and Turkey Poults



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Chicks and Turkey Poults thrive better on scientifically balanced feed which gives them all the vital elements for health, growth and productivity.

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FREIGHT RATES

The board of transport commissioners awarded the railways a \$15,000,000 a-year freight increase of 3.6%.

Spokesmen for the Farm Unions of Western Canada opposing an increase immediately voiced protests.

Just by way of refreshing your memory on the record of the Railway Association's success in receiving general freight rate increases, we here reproduce the record:

May, 1956 — Railways apply for a flat percentage increase in maximum rates of 15%.

June 18, 1956 — Transport Board granted an interim increase of 7%. Effective July 3.

January 1, 1957 — 7% increase was withdrawn and 11% placed in its stead. This left the railways 4% short of their 15%.

August 30, 1957 — Railways applied to the Board to amend the 15% application to provide for an additional 10% increase rather than the balance of 4%.

December 1957 — Board granted effective January 15th, 1958, further increase of 3.6% of existing rates, bringing to 15% as per the increases applied for in May, 1956.

The record of freight rate increases since the end of the war, shows the burden which has been placed on the traffic subject to these rates:

Mr. A. W. Platt, president of the Farmers' Union of Alberta stated that 46% of the freight rate increase will be borne by the farm people.

Canadian Federation of Agriculture said that the general freight rate increase has recently added further to the costs of farming — a burden which we believe is unjustified and against the national interests.

The Interprovincial Farm Union Council has vigorously protested the granting of any further increases in freight rates. It has estimated that four-fifths of the rate increase granted to railway companies will be borne by western producers and consumers. Freight rates generally are lower in the central region of Canada because of stiffer competition with water carriers and between railways themselves. A large proportion of the railways' revenue must therefore come from prairie agriculture. However, as the cost-price squeeze on farmers worsens, buying drops off and so do rail shipments and revenue.

Increasing freight rates when less goods are moving seems therefore hardly to be striking at the root of the railways' problem. Since agriculture must pay the costs of freight on goods coming into the west and produce being shipped out, increased freight rates would just be further contributing towards inflating farm costs and lowering farm prices.

Mr. E. R. Hughes on behalf of the Alberta Freight Bureau issued the following statement:

1. The Unfairness of Percentage Increase

The percentage increases are grossly unfair to certain areas of the country.

- (a) Alberta is at the apex of a freight rate structure and our rates are high. A 10% increase of a high rate makes a much larger increase than a 10% increase of a low rate. This unfairness is compounded by a succession of percentage increases.
- (b) In the nature of things a percentage increase in rates does not apply to competition tariffs. In central Canada they have the advantage of water competition and also that insofar as central Canada is concerned the bulk of rate cannot be increased without the railways losing business, therefore the burden falls on trans-continental rates and western rates.
- (c) Counsel for Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta now estimate that some 30 per cent of the people of Canada — mostly on the prairies, pay more than 70 per cent of the cost of these percentage increases in maximum freight rates. This estimate, used in the argument before the Transport Board in the 15 per cent case, was not disputed by the railways.
- (d) Competitive rates fall on only a part of the traffic because:
Competitive rates cannot be increased without losing traffic.
Grain rates are fixed by Statute.
International rates do not take Canadian increases.
Agreed charges are fixed by contract and cannot be increased except only in the case of about two hundred and eighty that have escalator clauses.
All other traffic must bear the full burden of the increase and vice versa. An illustration is farm machinery that bears the full burden of the increase.

2. The Unfairness of the Method of Charging Income Tax

At the hearing Alberta took particular objection that the Canadian Pacific Railway, which in these hearings is the yardstick company, supported its claim for an increase by including in its expenses income tax calculated as recorded in its books rather than the amount of income tax actually paid.

(Continued on page 24)

FREIGHT RATES (cont. from page 23)

The difference in 1957 between the amount of income tax claimed as an expense by Canadian Pacific and the amount actually paid amounted to approximately 9½ million dollars. The Provinces contend that this 9.5 million should not be allowed as an expense in deciding the application for increase in freight rates. The Canadian Pacific bases its claim upon the proposition that it may eventually need the money to pay income tax.

In simple terms, the C.P.R. is charging \$9.5 millions per year more to expenses for corporation tax payment than the company is actually paying to the Government. The freight payers pay these expenses. The provinces believe that the railway is entitled to charge only what it actually pays.

Judging Handicrafts

There are many factors which are considered when an item of handicraft is judged.

One of the most important factors of any article is its function—whether the article suits the purpose to which it was intended. The shape, material and decoration should all contribute to its use. Workmanship is also important. The article should be well made in order to be durable and neat. There should be harmony in all parts of the workmanship. The fabric, edging and stitch used should all belong together.

Decorative design is applied to an article for the sole purpose of making it more beautiful. The actual beauty of a piece of handwork is based more on the design and color than on the workmanship.

There are two kinds of design—structural and decorative. Structural design includes the size, shape, color and texture of the article. Decorative design is the surface enrichment of a structural design.

The requirements of a good structural design are:

1. That, in addition to being beautiful, it be suited to its purpose.
2. That it be simple.
3. That it be well proportioned.
4. That it be suited to the material of which it is made.

The requirements of a good decorative design are:

1. Decoration should be used in moderation.
2. The application of a decorative design to an object should be so planned as to not interfere with the function of the object.
3. The decoration should follow the construction lines of the article so as to strengthen the shape.
4. The decoration should be suited to the material and to the service it will give.
5. Designs should be stylized to suit the article. Naturalistic designs are not considered good.
6. Designs should possess character and individuality.

Color is so closely associated with design that the two can hardly be discussed separately. In any color arrangement there should be one outstanding color effect. Every other color used should be subordinated to the main color. A disorganized effect is produced when too many colors are used in one article. The surroundings where the piece of handicraft is to be used must

(Continued on page 26)

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- ✓ Co-op 16-20-0 Ammonium Phosphate
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See your CO-OP today

OPEN FORUM

Letters for publication from members and subscribers only in The Open Forum must be brief. Pen names may be used if desired, but the pen name of the sender must accompany the letter.

A recent Board of Directors' ruling limits letters to 300 words and those longer cannot be accepted. Readers are asked to observe this change. The F.U.A. does not endorse or accept any responsibility for opinions expressed under this heading.

Dear Sir:

In regard to your questionnaire of Jan. 20 referring to our views on livestock marketing and production, our problem is to get more hogs marketed through the A.L.C.

It seems that many truckers are supposedly accepting bonuses from packing plants for delivering hogs to them. Certain truckers haul hogs at no cost to the shippers and others charge so little that if they were not getting a bonus from the packers they could not continue to operate, and many farmers who do not have their own means of transporting their hogs to market have no choice but to ship with these truckers.

It is our opinion that not enough hogs go through our local Co-op channels and we feel that the A.L.C. and local Co-op Associations should run competitive service for the farmers, in the form of transportation for farm pickup.

ROSEBRIER F.U.A. LOCAL #990
Glen Bussard, Secretary.

THE PARABLE OF THE FOOLISH FARMER

Once, long ago, in about the year Nineteen Hundred and Fifty, it came to pass that there was a farmer who was sorely in need of a man to help him with the work on his farm and—there came to this farmer one day a man who said “I have heard of your sore need, and I have come to offer to work for you. I shall expect you to let me run your farm just as I think best. I have a great many friends and we shall take whatsoever we need and the rest we shall leave for you.” But then the farmer waxed extremely wrath at such a stupid suggestion, and he used very uncouth language and bade the man be on his way.

But, not many months had passed away when there came a time in this farmer's life—called ‘election,’ and he was grievously in need of someone to attend his business in the place of law making called Parliament; when, lo and behold, the same man came again to this farmer and this time he was very affable and he shook the farmer's hand and spoke very smoothly and said, “I have heard of your grievous need and

I have come to offer to do your business in Parliament, and I shall do it on the same terms on which I offered to run your farm.” And at this the farmer was most pleased and he said, “I shall be glad to have you run my business in Parliament, and you shall have an irrevocable contract for five years and there is a salary of Ten Thousand Dollars each year.” And so they were very happy and they talked of many pleasant things, and the farmer signed the contract with his vote.

But, after some months had passed the farmer's business in Parliament was not going very well, so he went to Parliament to talk to the man and he said, “You are not doing as I wish. I and my neighbors have a Union and we are going to compel you to do our bidding”—at which the man laughed in derision of the farmer and he waved his contract in defiance, saying, “You and your neighbors, what a joke!”

And this is the parable of the foolish farmer, as told by the unhired and unsalaried director of fairy tales for the unionless serfs in the year Two Thousand and One.

LARS PETERSON, Holden.

Dear Editor:

What, may I ask, do farmers expect to save by having their own Co-op Wholesale concern in a system where the Wholesalers Association exists mainly as a means of fixing wholesale and retail prices?

If a farmers' co-op wholesale concern sold for less all wholesale concerns would have to reduce their prices to the same level in order to stay in business. Can we, by any stretch of the imagination, see the wholesalers' association standing for this? No, the Co-op would have to sell at the prices fixed by the wholesalers association.

Could the Co-op concern pay patronage dividends that amount to anything? No, because if they did the wholesalers in general would have to do likewise or, as I said before, go out of business. Lower prices or dividends with which to help pay the usual prices would amount to the same thing. The line elevator companies, as we remember, had to pay patronage dividends when the Pool began. Any gains we made then went in higher farm costs, higher prices for the things we had to buy. If a farmers' wholesale co-op offered any opposition to the interests of the wholesalers in general in the way of their prices and profit we may be sure it would be put out of business in a hurry. It can, however, operate as private concerns operate, keeping its profits within the organization itself to be used for further expansion and higher salaries for its favored personnel.

“Ben Gumbo”

Dear Editor:

The second letter by Mr. Bevington in the January issue made very interesting reading. The writer does not know whether he is privileged to offer comments a second time or not. The object to be accomplished is very desirable, but, one method could be a wonderful success and another method, chaos.

Referring to additional purchasing power and individual dividend, in Mr. Bevington's September letter it stated that the individual dividend would make it possible to have a self-liquidating economy. From that it was assumed to mean that, as production was consumed, all purchasing power would dwindle accordingly. But in the January letter it states that the additional purchasing power would not be withdrawn by the Bank of Canada. If it is not withdrawn by the Bank of Canada, how is it a self-liquidating economy? The writer pictures money as a receipt for goods and services handed over to society. When one borrows, it is somebody else's receipt or claim on goods that you use, and it is now the function of the Bank of Canada to see that the purchasing power equals the value of goods in existence. A little while back there was too much purchasing power in existence, so the Bank of Canada discouraged borrowing by increasing the interest rate.

As long as it is within the economy of the country, the writer agrees that it is quite possible for the Government to construct public works, schools, etc., and possibly the St. Lawrence Seaway without borrowing and complete, free of all debt, but not by the method suggested by Mr. Bevington, who would just print that much more money; if the Government wanted to buy earth-movers, explosives, or money for wages, why, they would just print what they wanted, leaving the consumers with just as much money in their pockets, but considerably less goods in existence to spend it on. The kid would still have 20c in his pocket, but there would be only 10c worth of candy left. The alternate method to borrowing is to tax, instead of private savings, the sum required would be by compulsory savings, it would be raised by taxes. The farmer, instead of saving for old age and buying Government bonds, would be taxed for the St. Lawrence Seaway, and have to depend more on the Government when he got old.

All public works, hospitals, bridges, etc., are now paid for out of the nation's production, out of savings. At the present time, some people save what they can, and loan it for different projects, others save to buy a car, TV sets, etc. To a certain extent, you take your choice as to what you save for.

The writer believes it is possible to finance public works out of taxes, and free of debt and interest; it is also believed that interest is not a big factor to be considered, as it is estimated that money is worth 3% less every year, inflates that much, so a 5% bond is really only yielding 2%.

At all times the human element should be taken into account. It is human nature that the people in charge of the different public works get interested in their work and like to see the different projects develop. We would not want to be taxed for too many public works all at once—a brake would have to be put on that sort of thing, just the same as in the issuing of more purchasing power.

W. HORNER.

Hespero, Alta.

SOME THOUGHTS

by Fritz Wuth

To do anything we must first know where we are going.

People are important.

We believe in group action for the good of the group.

No groups are important in themselves, but individuals in groups.

Farmers are a part of society, not an entity apart from it.

You cannot look at one problem alone, you have to look at it in relation to others.

The opportunity for gains and losses have increased tremendously in the last few years which puts a premium on managerial ability.

Agricultural surpluses have to be given away by all the Canadian people, not just the farmers.

What would happen if the Co-ops disappeared? Citizenship must be the development of attitudes which make an interdependent living possible.

JUDGING HANDICRAFTS . . .

(Continued from page 24)

be considered when choosing the type of design and color.

It is very important to have an article spotlessly clean and perfectly pressed for display purposes.

The "Standards for Judging" which gives the scores in judging, can be obtained by writing to the Extension Service, Department of Agriculture.

—Helen V. Moseson.

THE F.U.A. NEEDS YOU YOU NEED THE F.U.A.

The Farmers' Union of Alberta working together with Farm Organizations across Canada, have come a long way towards Parity for Agriculture. However, nothing less than a majority of the grass-root farmers in Canada, will enable those farm organizations to implement the policies and programs which have been laid down by the members.

Can We Count On You? Fill in form and mail today and membership card will be sent to you. Here is your opportunity to play an important role in the Farmers' Union of Alberta.

If you have already paid your membership, disregard this letter.

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

I, the undersigned, hereby apply for membership in the F.U.A.

Family Membership _____ \$6.00 _____
(This includes a married couple and
all children 14-21, living at home)

Individual Membership (Man) _____ \$4.00 _____

IMPORTANT — List names and addresses of all members covered by above application:

Name	Address	Local No.
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Signature of Member

(The above includes the subscription to The Organized Farmer)

BUILD CANADA FOR CANADIANS BY SUPPORTING YOUR CO-OPERATIVES



According to official figures, 52 per cent of all Canadian industry is owned outside of Canada.

Your co-operatives are 100 per cent owned and controlled by you, the people of this country, and are operated for your benefit.

Keep them strong by patronizing them at every possible opportunity.

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